

LRALJ 3.1.
PROCEDURE

- (a) Scheduling. When a notice of appeal has been filed, the Clerk shall provide the presiding judge with a suggested schedule of dates for filing the transcript, for submission of briefs as provided by RALJ 6.3A and 7.2, and for oral argument. The presiding judge shall then enter an order which requires the parties to comply with a schedule for such filings and to appear for a hearing for oral argument. The Clerk shall give notice of the appeal scheduling order to all parties, which notice shall include a notice sent directly to any criminal defendant, even if represented by counsel. The scheduling order shall bear the following legend above the judge's signature:

ATTENTION APPELLANT: You are ultimately responsible for ensuring that your appeal is prosecuted in a timely manner, even if you have an attorney assisting you in preparing your appeal. You must maintain contact with your attorney and the court to ensure that this scheduling order is being followed. If you or your attorney fail to meet the deadlines set out in this scheduling order, or fail to timely seek an extension of time pursuant to RALJ 10.3, sanctions may be assessed against you, or your appeal may be involuntarily dismissed pursuant to RALJ 10.2(a).

- (b) Transcripts. In the event the transcript or briefs are not timely filed, a party or the Clerk may note the matter on the motion docket either for dismissal for want of prosecution or for order of reversal.
- (c) Argument. Arguments on appeal will be limited to 20 minutes per side, except on prior order of the court.

[Adopted September 1, 1991; amended effective September 1, 2004.]
